

Poor Quality

## THE PRESS.

Editor, Publishers.

MISSOURI

Save an old bachelor: "Before taking the leap through the wedding ring a man should be sure the net of matrimonial bliss is properly stretched on the other side."

A Swiss genius has invented a pith clock weighing about one pound which will hold up a fully equipped soldier on the surface of the water. Successful experiments were made recently on the Lake of Zurich. The clock is provided with waterproof pockets in which food and drink may be carried, as well as blue lights, in case the wearer is shipwrecked in the night.

Twenty of the largest cotton mills of the Piedmont district of South Carolina have gone on half-time, because of the high price of cotton. Their managers say that with cotton cloth selling as it is, the working up of 10 and 11 cent cotton offers no profit. And when the question arises of bringing the price of cotton cloth up to the level of 15-cent cotton, the consumers must be consulted.

In Southern Hungary are a people hungering and thirsting for the Bible. They came over from Bulgaria a century and a half ago, numbering now some 20,000 souls. They asked for a translation of the New Testament and a translation of St. John was made and 10,000 copies printed. These have been sold and they ask now for the whole of the New Testament. They are related in tongue to the Paulicians, near Philippopolis.

One of the notable actions taken by organizations this year in behalf of the Sabbath was that by the Modern Woodmen of America, a fraternal society with a membership of nearly half a million. The official organ says: "If your camp has planned a 'Sunday picnic,' change the date to some other day. The head council has authority in a summary manner to receive charges against a local camp for failing to prosecute members guilty of holding Sunday picnics under the auspices of the society or any local camp."

A liquor dealer of Boston recently referred to depressing features in his business as follows: "To begin with," he said, "there is the multiplication of saloons, but of even more moment in my mind is the fact that the younger generation is not drinking as the old did in the past. No matter how good socially men were when thought nothing of setting in for drinking bouts at tables or at the bar. Now the average man, if he drinks at all, either has it at his home, bought in bulk, so that the retailer is cut out, or else he drops in for a drink in a bar and gets out again. It hurts my business."

A Berlin correspondent writes: "An almost incredible case of superintendence is reported from Czech village of Metachin. It appears that in the spring the village schoolmaster there died, and was, in due course, buried with every mark of esteem on the part of the inhabitants. But now the villagers are one and all clamoring that he may be exhumed. The reason for this strange wish is that he is held responsible by them for the fact that a long spell of drought has set in, to the great loss of all the farmers in that district. It is not so much the drought, however, as the fact that he is to blame for his sorrowing relations, who, ignorant of the superstitions prevalent there, were unwise enough to place under the poor man's head a cushion stuffed with feathers! According to the ignorant peasants this is a sure means of causing a prolonged drought, and until the feather pillow is removed they maintain that no rain will fall."

Considerable interest is manifested in the seven proposed Constitutional Amendments to be voted upon by the electors of Missouri at the general election on November 5th. Two of these amendments, Nos. 4 and 5, must be passed if the Louisiana Purchase Centennial is to be celebrated in 1903 by a great international exposition in St. Louis as determined upon by the seventeen states and territories in the purchase. Every voter in the state should have no hesitation in erasing the word "No" after the 4th amendment, which merely authorizes St. Louis to borrow \$5,000,000 in aid of the Fair. This amendment cannot in any way affect state taxation. The 5th amendment authorizes the legislature to appropriate not more than one million dollars from the debt interest sinking fund surplus, for the purpose of a state exhibit at the Missouri Fair. It is imperative that Missouri should be well represented at the first international exposition ever held within its borders, and the amendment will prove a boon to the state. The amendment is not a new revenue and will in no way affect taxes.

A well known beggar who frequents the neighborhood of the Opera House in Paris was prostrated with stroke. On being taken to the hospital, banknotes amounting to 360,000 francs were discovered in a belt which the mendicant wore.

"Where lies the east?" was the eager query of the fifteenth century navigators seeking a passage to China. Captains of Occidental ships of the nineteenth century put it differently: "How the east lies!"

A witty and cynical Frenchman advertises as follows in a Parisian paper: "A young man of agreeable presence and amorous of getting married would like to make the acquaintance of an aged and experienced gentleman who could dissuade him from taking the fatal step."

Hannibal's sons have testified to their friendship for their father's physician, Dr. Schweitzer, by appointing him director and head physician of a hospital they have endowed at Lichterfeld, near Berlin.

Joe has proved successful as an insulator on Mont Blanc. A double line of ordinary galvanised wire was laid on the ground between the Grande Mulets at the top of the mountain and the Petite Mulets at the base. Each line was 1,500 feet long. Messages were sent without trouble and the loss of electricity, as measured by the instruments, was very slight.

Have a rural editor: "We understand that pumpkins are very interesting for home, but personally we have never given them a trial."

## LAUGHLIN SPEAKS

PROFESSOR POLITICAL ECONOMY AGAINST McKINLEY.

Famous University Man Tells His Class He Will Not Vote for Republican This Year—He Opposed 10 to 1 in 1896.

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, who was one of William McKinley's most energetic supporters four years ago, and who took a prominent part in debates with "Coke" Harvey, advocating the single gold standard, has announced to his classes at the University of Chicago that he cannot cast his ballot for the McKinley administration. Prof. Laughlin gives as his reason for the defection President McKinley's attitude on the question of imperialism.

"The course of the present administration is opposed to the very origin and genius of our institutions," he insists, "and I cannot vote for McKinley."

Prof. Laughlin is head of the department of political science at the University of Chicago. He believes that American commerce can never be increased by the methods of imperialism alone.

"Trade does not follow the flag," he insists, "but on the contrary, the flag follows trade. When American ability to compete in foreign markets is proved there trade will go and later the protecting flag will follow."

There is no need of words now we came by the Philippines. The war on those islands was due to some one's blunder. They tell us that we must stay on the islands to obtain markets for our manufacturers; that the Philippines will provide a basis of trade with the Orient. They tell us that we ought to conduct the war to this end even at a cost of countless lives and millions of dollars.

"The argument that this course is an effectual means to trade expansion is fallacious. Go back to the years between 1883 and 1890 and you will find that the total annual value of the exports and imports in the Philippine Islands was \$14,000,000. Supposing that this trade was all under American control and that it paid a fair rate of profit, say 10 per cent, it would be insufficient even to pay the interest on our war loan."

"Increasing trade will not depend on our owning the Philippines. After we open them we must open the doors of trade to other nations on about the same conditions as we ourselves enjoy. Then to sell goods to the islanders we must make the prices as low as those of other nations. Our ability to compete with these other nations will depend upon the industrial conditions at home."

"The fact that the value of American exports has reached a sum never equaled before refutes the claim that we need foreign ports to sell goods. Whether America shall sell to the Philippines much or little depends upon what the islanders can produce to offer us and upon our ability to supply the goods they desire cheaper than any other nation. If American manufacturers wish to sell goods to the eastern markets the conditions at home must be looked after."

"The ability to sell depends upon America's natural resources, on the efficiency of labor and the organization of industry. Also on the low cost of transportation, the knowledge of foreign markets and the adaptability to the customs and the prejudices of buyers."

"America has taken the lead in iron and steel trade because of the abundance of ore, the improved machinery for loading and the capacity of transports. European contracts for bridge building and railroad construction come to Americans because advantages similar to those enumerated enable them to do the work cheaper and better and faster than the British firms. And so I say that trade with the Philippines depends more on the smoking chimneys of the south than on the rapid-firing guns of the army."

"It is the laboring man and the taxpayer who defray the enormous cost of exploiting a new country for the benefit of a favored class who obtain industrial concessions there. The only commercial gains by conquest go to the few at the expense of the workman and the taxpayer. The course of the present administration in exploiting the Philippines is opposed to the very origin and genius of our institutions."

"Imperialism is the government of a colony which has no equal share in controlling the policy of the parent state. This is exactly the system which the American republic once repudiated."

"It is the very elementary principle on which the constitution is based, and that principle is being betrayed. If there is any historic sense in the American people they will reverse the policy of imperialism, as the hope lies not so much in presidents as in the houses of congress."

"President McKinley declared at Atlanta two years ago that 'the flag has been planted in two hemispheres, where it remains the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will draw from the people over whom it floats its besting folds? I will pull it down.' In the Philippines we are now moving down the natives with rapid-fire guns—'slinger-hunting.' It is grossly expressed. The flag does not protect those over whom it flies. It is there to Philipines the emblem of a tyrant and a butcher."

"The common sense of the people knows that the flag cannot be immediately withdrawn, but the moral sense of the people demands that so long as it remains its folds shall provide for white men and brown men alike a free and independent government, and assurance from outside aggression. As a nation of freemen all equal under the constitution we are stultifying ourselves morally and politically. We are showing to the world that our principles of government are as nothing in comparison with grasping land, because it is said by our legislators to be fertile and rich."

"The baseness of this philosophy should bring its own punishment and dishonor. The base greed for gain which has led strong interests to abet the promise of special privileges in return for political support is apparent in the whole business. The element in the country has been openly proclaimed by our legislators, notably by Senator Beveridge, who advocates the conquest of the Philippines because they abound in gold and hemp."

"The panic scars and starvation cry will not win this year. Workingmen have sounded the depths of the full dinner pail and tested the breadth of their prosperity."

## McKINLEY'S HEALTH.

Where is the McKinley who will say that James G. Blaine is a small American? Where is the McKinley who will say that he is in favor of a policy of acutic and cowardice? Who will say that Blaine would have given away to Great Britain a large slice of United States territory in Alaska.

In his letter of acceptance, July 15, 1884, Mr. Blaine said: "Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any."

"While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial dominion in Asia and Africa, it is the special province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement."

Does that spell imperialism? "A policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement." Not one, but all three. Not commercial enlargement by force and at the price of blood, but commercial enlargement with peace and friendship. Not trade expansion at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the rifle, but with peace and friendship."

TEEMING WITH PROSPERITY. The following is the official report of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinworkers' chances for work in Ohio, which gives conditions other than those produced by the great coal miners' strike throughout that section of the country:

Canton—Sheet mills, practically idle. Cambridge—Sheet mill, working. Cambridge—Morton Tinplate Company, idle.

Cleveland—Cleveland Hardware Co., started up on the 18th. Cleveland—Tinplate mill, idle. Cleveland—Lake Erie Iron company, idle.

Coshocton—Idle. Denison—Idle. Dresden—Idle. East Toledo—Idle. Findlay—Idle. Girard—Idle. Ironton—Idle. Ironville—Idle.

Lebanon—Tinplate mill, idle. Leetonia—Cherry Valley works, idle. Martin's Ferry—Laughlin Tinplate mill, idle.

Hasleton—Idle. New Philadelphia—Idle. Piquette—Closed down two weeks for repairs.

Pomeroy—Idle. Steubenville—Idle. Youngstown—Brown, Bonnell, idle. Youngstown—Valley Mill, idle. Youngstown—American Steel Hoop Company, idle.

Warren—Idle. Zanesville—Signed the scale.

SOAP AND STARCH TRUSTS. The Indianapolis Sentinel in commenting upon the co-operation of the soap and starch trusts in Indiana, says:

"The soap trust commands a capital of \$25,000,000, and the starch trust about half that amount—the two trusts having a capital of about \$35,000,000. These two trusts, to a certain extent, supply the same class of consumers—though the soap trust does vastly the largest business. In the homes of the people they operate together, and by advancing prices reap rich harvests."

"Soap is said to be pre-eminently an article of civilization because cleanliness is the fundamental basis of all physical refinement, and it has been proposed to estimate the progress of civilization by the consumption of soap. The formula being to divide the total quantity of soap consumed in a given time by the total population consuming it, the quotient expressing the civilization of the community. And this formula is offered by a modern scientist of distinction and gives to soap an importance and dignity of special significance. Hence, it may be affirmed that the manufacturers of soap may be classed among the world's greatest philanthropists and benefactors."

To make soap cheap it appears to be essential to civilization and refinement; to make it dear is to obstruct the march of progress, civilization and refinement, and to promote ignorance, filthiness and barbarism, and that is just what the soap trust is engaged in doing."

INDIANA'S CONSUMPTION OF SOAP. Indiana is distinguished for her civilization and refinement, and is assured by schools, churches and the consumption of soap, she is in the van of progress. The estimate is, taking hotels, laundries, factories and homes, that the annual consumption of soap in Indiana will reach 100,000,000 pounds or an average of 100 pounds per capita of the entire population of the state.

Before the soap trust began plundering the people of Indiana this 100,000,000 pounds of soap would have cost, at three cents a pound, \$3,000,000, but the trust advanced the price to 4 1/2 cents a pound, making the cost \$4,500,000, or an increase of \$1,500,000, or 50 cents per capita for every man, woman and child in the state.

And while robbing Indiana of \$1,500,000 annually the trust pockets from the whole country by its looting and free-voting policy not less than \$40,000,000.

It is estimated that the laundries and the homes of Indiana consume annually 20,800,000 pounds of starch. Prior to the advance forced upon consumers, starch was purchased at two cents per pound, the cost of the Indiana consumption amounting to \$416,000. The trust advanced the price to 3 cents a pound, making the cost to the people \$728,800, the advance amounting to a clean steal of \$312,800 a year. Assuming that Indiana has a population of 80,000,000 the starch trust would secure by its piracy \$3,981,120, an amount equal to its capital stock.

The two trusts are siphoning money from every home in Indiana and from every laundry, and they are able, by their operations, to rob the people of Indiana annually to the extent of \$1,583,810, and make the whole country pay them a spoliation tribute of \$40,988,120, equal to their entire capital stock of \$35,000,000, with an overplus of \$14,988,120.

This tribute is taken by ceaseless petty larcenies, but in the aggregate swelling to a grand larceny of astounding proportions.

If we produce so much more at home than we can consume, how will it help matters if we exchange such overproduction with other nations? Will not their goods be here and act as the same overproduction we now have? If we get paid in gold, what use would we have for the gold, if we have more goods than we can consume? Is not gold only to buy goods with? And who but the people who send out their surplus goods would get the gold? This overproduction business is a funny subject—Appel to Reason.

## WAS JAMES G. BLAINE A DEMOCRAT?

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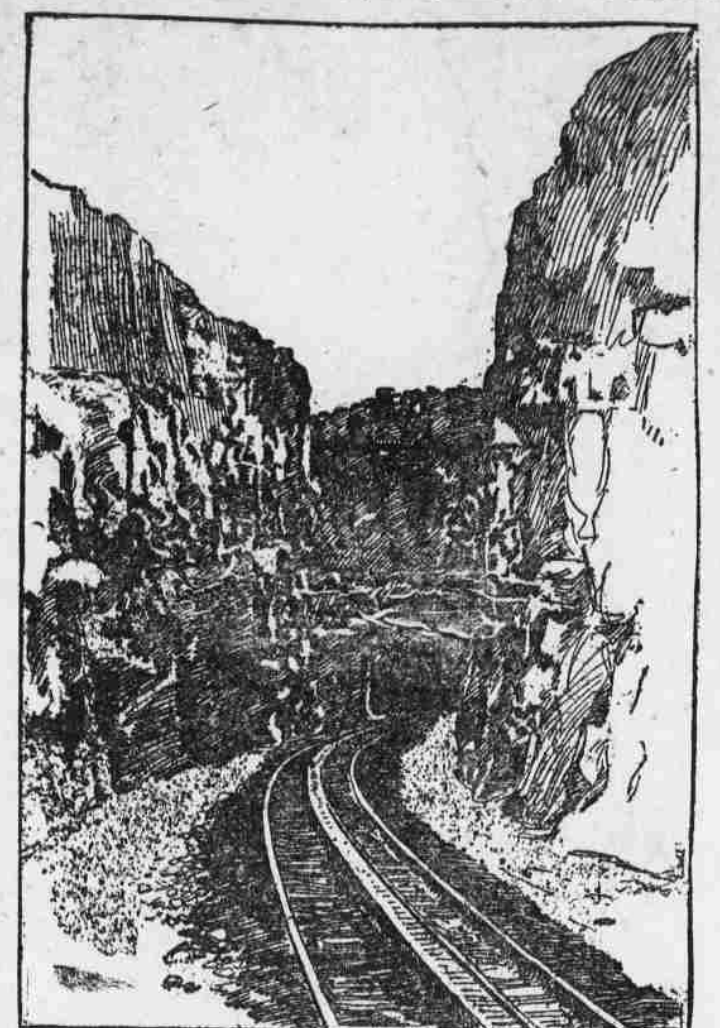
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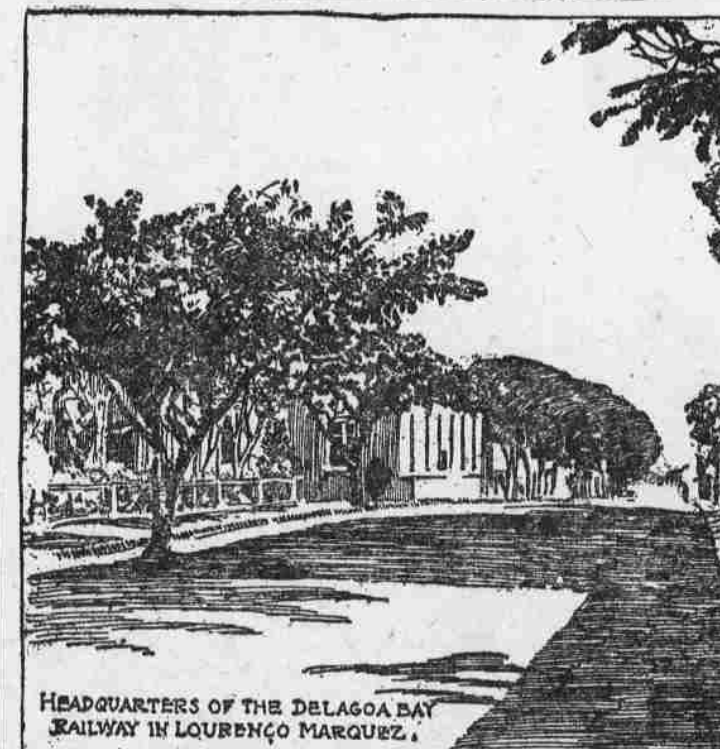
## DELAGOA BAY ROAD

Has Engaged International Attention for Five Years; Dispute Just Ended.

Down in the vaults of the London branch of the Paris Bank of Discount lies \$4,755,000 in gold which forms a glittering testimonial to American diplomacy, Portuguese trickery, British torpor and Swiss astuteness. Incidentally that money is a strong argument in the hands of those who say the idea of international arbitration is all foolhardy.



THE DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY AT WATerval BOVEN



HEADQUARTERS OF THE DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY IN LOURENÇO MARQUES.

With it on the now famous little Delagoa Bay railroad, 60 miles long. These payments will wind up the largest and most remarkable international arbitration case on record. It has dragged itself out for eleven years, filled forty fat volumes of printed evidence and has cost the American and English claimants over a third of a million for lawyers' expenses. The various governments involved in the business have also spent on it time and trouble worth three times the amount of the total claim, and at least three state departments have been bored profoundly by it.

In America the case has been known as the McMurdo claim, for it was the late Col. Edward McMurdo who built the Delagoa Bay railroad, and who suffered most when the railroad was seized by the Portuguese government. The incidents of that seizure were the subject of a rich concession to Col. McMurdo, in return for which the American was to build a railway from Lourenço Marques on the southeast coast of Africa to the Transvaal frontier; the sudden discovery of the Portuguese government that that frontier was nearly a mile further than their own official maps had located it, and through the most difficult country; the government's absurd demand that the road should be completed within eight months later, which included the whole of the rainy season, and the final seizure of the road by an armed force in 1889 because that demand was one with which the engineers could not comply—all this has been fairly familiar to American readers. It will be remembered especially that the late James G. Blaine

was in the case. Blaine, who was then secretary of state, was thoroughly disgusted when Portugal undertook to wriggle out of the damages asked by the American. He dragged itself out for eleven years, filled forty fat volumes of printed evidence and has cost the American and English claimants over a third of a million for lawyers' expenses. The various governments involved in the business have also spent on it time and trouble worth three times the amount of the total claim, and at least three state departments have been bored profoundly by it.

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## Supremacy in Iron and Steel.

The United States has become the world's foremost producer of iron and steel. There are three great rivals in the trade in question—Great Britain, Germany and the United States. France and Belgium still play an important part, but in the future their competition will be reduced to comparative insignificance, and the race will be confined to the three leading countries just named, with Russia a coming rival. The relative features of strength in their respective positions are thus stated: The United States has made the marvelous progress shown by the figures of the last few years chiefly because of the relentless demand for improved methods and machinery—a demand our intelligent and alert workmen have readily met. Germany has been enabled to rise as a worthy competitor by the thorough technological training of her men and masters in iron-working processes. The position of Great Britain is due to her commercial genius alone.

Now, however, Russia wants \$50,000,000 in gold, to be shipped to her own domain for use at home. She has tried to place this loan in the markets where she has been a welcome applicant heretofore, but neither Germany, France nor Great Britain is in a position at this juncture to part with the large amount named on any terms. The United States alone has the means and the disposition to surrender part of its immense gold stock to Russia. Our balances abroad are large and the financial houses have just begun to import specie. There is an abundance of capital seeking investment in good securities, and the placing of \$50,000,000 in Russia would not produce even a ripple on the financial waters. There is thus nothing surprising in the announcement that the negotiations are meeting with success. Russia above all other nations is welcome to American loan because Russia, above all other nations, has helped us under like circumstances.

The Burns museum at Kilmarlock, Scotland, recently received one of the poet's most highly prized volumes, an edition of Clarendon published in 1756. On the fly leaf is the following in Burns' hand: "Edinburgh, April 23, 1787. This book, a present from the truly worthy and learned Dr. Gregory, I shall preserve to my last hour as a mark of gratitude, esteem and veneration I bear to the donor—so help me God! Robert Burns."

A great Japanese statesman has recently said that he feared that religion would be lost to his people unless they defied the emperor.

When Howard Gould recently arrived at his Port Washington, N. Y., residence, the business men of the town marched to his house, a band serenaded him and the local postmaster delivered an address of welcome.

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## GRANDPA KNEW THE RULES.

"Grandpa is not so well today," answered the lively young lady to the next-door neighbor who had made kindly inquiry. "Wait till I run over. I don't want him to hear us."

"Oh, it was something awful," positively awful," as she sat down on the top step and accepted a fan. "The doctor said that we must get him out, so as to give him air and exercise. After three days' pleading I induced him to go to the baseball with me. He groaned and growled all the way, though I had a cushion for him to sit on and took it to the grand stand and sat him down in the shade and in a breeze. Grandpa doesn't know a bit more about baseball than I do about the Chinese question. Not a bit. He was just dozing off when the crowd began to yell. Then he sat up and glared."

"Out," he whooped, when one of the opposition batters knocked the ball over the fence. "Beg pardon, sir," said the gentleman in the next seat, "but that is not out under the rules."

"Grandpa can scarcely walk a block, but he wanted to throw that man out of the grandstand. In the midst of it he stopped his trade to shout: 'No other man out. That seaker caught it on the first bound.' The gentleman wanted to explain, but grandpa wanted to bet \$1,000 that he knew more about town hall and four-cornered cat than any man on the grounds. And do you know he took off his coat and his collar and his necktie and rolled up